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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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'Emergency' ECOWAS Summit Slated For 21 Aug

AB1108121495 Paris AFP in English
1044 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Monrovia, 11 Aug (AFP) — An "emergency summit" of West African leaders to discuss the stalled peace process in war-ravaged Liberia is to be held in Nigeria next week, the interim government said in a statement Friday [11 August]. Foreign Minister Dorothy Musuleng-Cooper said the two-day meeting would open in Nigeria's federal capital Abuja on August 21.

It is to be preceded by a fresh round of peace talks in the same city to which leaders of Liberia's seven armed militias will be invited. Faction leaders were expected to fly in Tuesday for two more days of talks, the statement said.

Both meetings are sponsored by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), which sent the African peacekeeping force ECOMOG to Liberia in August 1990 in an early bid to stop the fighting. [passage omitted]

SADC Heads of State To Meet in South Africa

MB1008102195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1010 GMT 10 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Harare Aug 10 SAPA — Heads of state and government of the 11 member countries of the Southern African Development Community [SADC] meet toward the end of the month in South Africa to review progress toward integration and to consider an application by Mauritius to join the regional grouping, ZIANA [ZIMBABWE INTER-

AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY] news agency reported on Thursday [10 August].

A SADC spokesman said the leaders would also discuss a proposal to hold a joint summit which would resolve the problem of dual membership of some countries of both SADC and the 23-member Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa [Comesa].

He said the summit, to be held at the World Trade Centre in Johannesburg on August 28, would be preceded by sector meetings, during which officials would review progress of development projects being carried out in the region.

According to the agenda of the summit, the meeting of senior officials would be held from August 22 to 23, Council of Ministers meeting on August 25 and 26 and the heads of state and government would start arriving on August 27 for their summit the next day.

SADC members comprise Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The spokesman said Mauritius had applied to be admitted as the 12th member of SADC.

Probably the most important item on the agenda is the proposed SADC/Comesa joint summit. More than five SADC countries belong to Comesa, an organisation formed to create a common market for eastern, central and southern Africa.

Zimbabwe and South Africa are some of the SADC members who have refused to ratify the treaty establishing Comesa until a summit has been held to decide on the future of the two regional bodies.

Burundi**Defense Official Expecting Arms From China***EA1108212095 Bujumbura ABP in French
1503 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 11 August (ABP) — The president of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, and prime minister Antoine Nduwayo (from the opposition) have embarked on tours of the provinces of Bururi in the south, Ngozi in the north and Gitega in the center of the country.

President Ntibantunganya will meet Army troops from southern and central areas at Gitega, while the prime minister will meet northern provincial governors, namely those of Ngozi, Kayanza, Kirundo and Muyinga (?who are also) military commanders of the regions, as well as the governors and commanders of the country's central region of Gitega.

Colonel Gedeon Fyiroko, a former defense minister and currently permanent secretary at the presidency in charge of security, has disclosed that the president will be holding a series of meetings aimed at modernizing the Army and security in general. The Burundi Army must become specialized and adapt itself to the needs of the current war and to specific situations so it can ensure people's security. For this reason, the Burundian Army must acquire the arms and equipment needed to fight the current war, he said.

Asked about the fate of arms from China destined for the Burundian Army, which the Tanzanian Government had blocked on the grounds that only the OAU could decide about their rerouting to Burundi, Colonel Fyiroko said the arms would indeed arrive in Burundi. He did not, however, indicate when or how, saying only that the president of the Republic and the prime minister were handling the issue efficiently.

He asked those preoccupied by the matter to leave it to the authorities, adding that military issues could not be resolved indiscreetly in the streets by just anybody.

Minister: Ex-Rwandan Army Units Aiding Militias*LD1208203495 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A keenly-awaited event is to take place on Burundi national television tonight. The Burundian authorities are expected to show on the nation's screens a group of soldiers who, they say, belong to the former Rwandan army. The men, who are Hutus, were allegedly taken prisoner in the northwest of Burundi, where they had taken part in acts of banditry alongside Burundian Hutu extremists. This constitutes proof of collusion between armed groups who are

infiltrating Burundi via Zaire, according to Burundian Interior Minister Gabriel Sinarinzi, who spoke to our reporter, Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Sinarinzi] Our forces captured units of the former Rwandan army, and now it is proven that forces of the disbanded Rwandan army are fighting alongside the armed Burundian militias who claim allegiance to [former minister and Hutu rebellion leader Leonard] Nyangoma and other troublemakers.

[Mas] They are soldiers?

[Sinarinzi] Yes, they are soldiers and we have identified them. They were captured in the provinces of Cibitoke and Bubanza. They were carrying weapons and they wore Rwandan army insignias.

[Mas] Representatives of the Hutu rebellion say that they are still fighting in certain parts of the country, particularly in Bubanza.

[Sinarinzi] You see? In fact, most of them have been routed and that is why we were able to catch them. There have been serious clashes and even loss of life among the ranks of the attackers.

[Mas] They say, however, that they have killed some 60 soldiers of the regular Burundian army.

[Sinarinzi] [answer indistinct]

[Mas] On 28 July.

[Sinarinzi] That is just propaganda. The proof (?we have put forward) today simply confirms the numbers observed on the ground. Many soldiers of the former Rwandan army have been seen to fall on the battlefield during clashes with the Burundian army. We consider that Burundi is being attacked from the outside, and now the consequences have to be considered. [end recording]

The other media event that Burundians are awaiting this evening is the appearance of the widow of President Melchior Ndadaye, who was assassinated in October 1993. His widow is expected to plead for national reconciliation and to denounce those who, she says, are fomenting rebellion under the guise of keeping alive the memory of her late husband. Mme. Ndadaye will ask her Hutu compatriots to cease supporting Leonard Nyangoma, the leader of the Burundian Hutu rebellion.

Minister Appeals to Zaire, Tanzania*EA1208165595 Bujumbura ABP in French
1503 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura 11 August (ABP) — The Burundi minister of internal affairs and public

security, Mr. Gabriel Sinarinzi, said today that peace was being restored.

The minister also denounced the former Rwandan Army and the Interahamwe [pro-National Revolutionary Development Movement militia] of the late Rwandan president, General Juvenal Habyarimana, which planned and perpetrated the genocide in which one million Tutsis and militants of the then opposition parties were killed.

The minister gave a strong warning to these groups, saying that all means would be used to make an example of them, by sternly punishing genocide perpetrators who infiltrated Burundi to kill in the name of a racist and ethnically-based ideology, in the guise of assisting the Burundian rebels.

Mr. Sinarinzi appealed to neighboring countries, especially Zaire and Tanzania, asking them for their support to ensure that these internationally notorious genocide perpetrators could never again infiltrate Burundi to carry out genocide. He also called for the urgent support of the international community.

On the general situation in the country, he said that, despite intermittent incidents, there were areas where peace and security were improving daily, and where Hutus and Tutsis had started living together again, reviving the traditional solidarity of Burundians. However, he pointed out that the provinces of Cibitoke, Buzanza, and Bujumbura rural were experiencing a particularly bad security situation.

He urged the people to follow the example of the Mugina, Murwi, and Buganda peoples, who had been hunting down the assailants in collaboration with the security forces.

Congo

Government Bans All Demonstrations, Deploys Forces

AB1208154595 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Today is a difficult day for the Confederation of Congolese Labor Unions [CSTC], which wants to organize a rally to demand the resignation of the Yhombi-Opango government if it refuses to reverse salary reduction measures. The government has reacted by banning all demonstrations on public thoroughfares until further notice. From Brazzaville, Bienvenu Boudimbou reports:

[Begin Boudimbou recording] As of 11 August, every demonstration on public thoroughfares has been banned throughout the Congolese national territory. Offenders are punishable by the laws and regulations in force, end

quote. [no reference to opening of quotation as heard] This warning contained in the order published yesterday by the interior minister resembles a challenge thrown to the CSTC, which is determined to fight it out with the government by holding what the government describes as a political rally. According to the latest reports, trade union leaders have vainly asked the city's mayor, Bernard Kolelas, for authorization to hold a rally. This move was unsuccessful, because the problem is above his authority and, in any case, the government has anticipated any such acts of disobedience by authorizing the police to see to it that public order is not disrupted, not even for trade union reasons.

Since this morning, security forces have been deployed at the various roundabouts in the city, and they are equipped with anti-riot gear. The firmness of the government in the face of the CSTC leaders' determination to hold a rally at Koulounda Roundabout, which is situated in a district known to be the stronghold of the Congolese Labor Party of Denis Sassou-Nguesso, are contributing to the possibility for conflict here in Brazzaville. [end recording]

'Impressive' Security Operation Launched

LD1208145395 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] It seems that the Congolese Government's warning was no joke. An order issued yesterday by the interior minister banned all future public gatherings, except for national day celebrations planned for next Tuesday. This morning the police were out in force on the streets of the capital, Brazzaville, from where our reporter Alain Shungu sent this dispatch:

[Shungu] To stop an unauthorized rally by the Confederation of Congolese Workers [CSTC] — a trade union with links to the opposition — from going ahead, the Congolese authorities mounted an impressive security operation comprising South African-made armored vehicles, riot squad units, and armed soldiers posted on all the traffic circles and main roads of the capital's northern district, the planned venue of the rally. This district is known to harbor sympathies for the former head of state, Denis Sassou-Nguesso. The CSTC held a rally — despite a ban decreed by the authorities — in the same area more than two weeks ago. Security then was provided by the opposition's own armed militias, and the police, wishing to avoid any risk of confrontation, did not intervene to disperse the demonstrators.

The CSTC is protesting the 27.5 percent salary cut in the civil service and is demanding the resignation of Prime Minister Joachim Yhombi-Opango's government. As he

awaits the response of union leaders, the Congolese security minister made it clear that the security forces will be authorized to use the means at their disposal to disperse any demonstration.

Tele-Congo Resumes Transmissions

*AB1108174095 Brazzaville Radio Nationale
Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] After a two-month break due to the aging of equipment, Tele-Congo resumed transmissions yesterday. Communications Minister Albertine Lipou-Massala did not remain insensitive to the situation and was eager to offer apologies to viewers on behalf of the government.

[Begin Lipou-Massala recording] Beyond our poverty and the much-decried quality of our programs, it was for us a great misfortune not to be able to present our programs to Congolese viewers. We are sincerely sorry for the break in transmissions. [end recording] [passage omitted].

The restoration of transmissions was made possible by a 5-billion-CFA-franc investment made by the government. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

Minister Abolishes 'Local Defense Force'

*EA1208195895 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French
1115 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The minister of internal affairs and communal development informs all the prefects, mayors, and all sector councillors that the duties corresponding to those of the communal administration police, which were being carried out by what was referred to in English as the Local Defense Force [preceding three words in English] [LDF], have been abolished.

Following the sad events in this country from April to July 1994, in most communes the country's administration police had enormous difficulty in discharging their duties, particularly due to the fact that a part of police force had been killed, while the others had gone into exile or were in prison for their offences.

A small number of innocent policemen were able to resume their duties, to our great satisfaction. We encourage them to carry on with their noble task, and we have decided that they shall remain at their posts.

Due to the lack of policemen, some mayors resorted to what we commonly call LDF's for services normally discharged by communal administration police. The manner in which they were employed, the lack of theoretical training, experience, and supervision, brought about abuses in the discharge of their duties, to the ex-

tent that they were jeopardizing the peace and the security of people and their possessions, and even destabilizing the communal authority. In some cases, they were even guilty of acts of assassination.

For these reasons, while waiting for appropriate orders which are being prepared, the minister of internal affairs and communal development has decided to suspend the LDF's from their posts in all the communes, with effect from the date of issuance of this communique.

Former LDF's, and all other Rwandan citizens who wish to do so, can submit their applications for posts within the communal administration police force in accordance with the conditions currently in force for admission to the police training school which is to be opened.

The prefectural, communal and sector authorities with the assistance of the military authorities are asked to immediately recover all the equipment put at the disposal of the LDF's, such as clothes, arms, books etc.

New UNHCR Radio Station To Target Refugees

*LD1208184295 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Rwandan refugees in the Great Lakes region will soon be able to receive the information they need in order to decide whether or not to return to their homes. The humanitarian radio station, Radio Agatashya, and the UNHCR are starting up an information campaign designed to inform refugees about opportunities for voluntary return. A team of Swiss and Rwandan journalists will be made available to the UNHCR to organize this radio operation. On the question of the station's resources, its director, Philippe Dahinden, had this to say to our reporter, Monique Mas:

[Begin Dahinden recording] The Fondation Hirondelle [Swallow Foundation] will have a UNHCR coordinator, who used to be a journalist, working alongside it, as well as a Swiss journalist, five Rwandan journalists, and three technicians. Their working language will, of course, be Kinyarwanda.

As for broadcasting, that will be the task of Radio Agatashya, which will broadcast all the material produced, while Radio Rwanda and even Radio Burundi may rebroadcast some of it. There are a lot of people working on this, but they also work on other programs.

I think that what is important for the refugees is that they will be able to tune in to news programs about what is happening in Rwanda — programs produced by the Fondation Hirondelle and the UNHCR — while still being able to hear general news about the region produced by Radio Agatashya in Kinyarwanda as well

as in French, in Swahili — the lingua franca throughout the region — and soon in Kirundi, the sister language, as it were, which is close to that spoken by Burundians.

This is all quite new, since journalists are being entrusted with doing this work, and there is confidence in

their professionalism and independence. Above all, from the UNHCR's perspective, the most important thing to note is the desire to make a clear distinction between propaganda and information. [end recording]

Kenya**President Meets With U.S. Congressman Johnstone**

*EA1208162695 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1000 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi this morning at State House, Nakuru, received a U.S. congressman, Mr. Harry Johnstone, who paid him a courtesy call. They held talks which centered on bilateral and regional issues. [passage omitted]

Johnstone, Government Discuss Aid

EA1308133395 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United States prefers to hold dialogue with the Kenya Government to enhance political reforms in the country.

U.S. Congressman Harry Johnstone said any suspension of foreign aid to Kenya, as called for by a section of the opposition, will be unfortunate. Ninety-five percent of America's assistance to Kenya, he noted, was utilized by nongovernmental organizations for humanitarian purposes.

Johnstone said he had received assurance from Kenyan authorities that the necessary constitutional reforms will be encouraged, adding that he was informed that a task force to oversee the process is to be formed to facilitate the reforms.

The congressman lauded Kenya's economic turnaround, witnessed in the last two years, adding that the United States had heavily invested in Kenya both economically and democratically.

Johnstone, who has been on a visit to the Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya, also held talks with President Moi this morning at State House, Nakuru.

Safina Party Attack Discussed With Moi

EA1308174295 Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION in English 13 Aug 95 pp 1,2

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] An independent task force will soon be formed to look into areas of the Kenya Constitution which need a review, visiting United States Congressman Harry Johnston said in Nairobi after meeting President Moi yesterday.

The congressman said he had asked the president about his new year pledge on constitutional reform. "I'm less than (impressed) about the pace of democratic reforms in Kenya," Mr. Johnston said.

He expressed concern about "over-application of the Sedition Law and the licensing of public rallies and even

wedding parties". The congressman said President Moi told him it was not necessary to overhaul the Constitution: "The task force will take testimony on what should be revised, especially the repressive colonial laws on sedition and public security act.

"If such a law was repealed, this could send a message to donors and to the international community that (Kenya) is a multiparty nation," he said. [sentence as published]

Mr. Johnston said he asked President Moi about the beating of journalists and officials of the unregistered Safina party who had gone to see prison-remanded Koigi wa Wamwere in Nakuru on Thursday [10 August].

"I spoke specifically to President Moi about this incident. There is violence in the country: There is no question about it, there are fears of people's public safety." The congressman said President Moi told him he could not "macro-macro-manage Kenya's entire security".

However, the congressman said he was assured the government would investigate the incident.

He expressed concern over human rights violations in Kenya and cited ethnic violence in the Rift Valley. He said he told the president that the United States condemned all forms of violence "and President Moi said he felt the same way".

"There is still oppression and intimidation against reporters. However, the latitude with which the press reported violence on Safina officials last Thursday showed a marked improvement in press freedom as compared to two years ago," said Mr. Johnston, who visited Kenya two years back. [passage omitted]

Government, Political Parties View Safina Attack**Opposition Parties Express 'Outrage'**

EA1108224595 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Protests over yesterday's attack on members of the proposed Safina party by members of the public in Nakuru raged on today with 22 opposition legislators threatening to seek alternative means of ensuring maintenance of law and order following what they termed rising insecurity.

At a press conference in Parliament this afternoon, the opposition legislators from the three main opposition parties [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya, FORD-Asili and the Democratic Party, DP: video shows the leaders of the FORD-K, Kijana Wamalwa, of the DP, Mwai Kibaki, and Martin Shikuku, secretary general of FORD-A, sitting together in a row] expressed outrage over the incident and called for the

creation of an enabling atmosphere where leaders of diverse opinions can argue it out without resorting to violence. However, Molo [FORD-A] MP Njenga Mungai at one stage differed with his opposition colleagues over the mode of their protest, claiming the opposition leaders had failed to unanimously condemn any such action in the past when Mungai had on several occasions faced a similar fate.

Led by opposition leader Michael [Kijana] Wamalwa, the opposition MPs claimed the attack on Safina members was [a] well-orchestrated assault against the opposition and appealed for proper dialogue among all parties concerned so as to ease current tension prevailing in Nakuru town and its environs.

KANU Denies Nakuru Youth Wingers' Role

EA1108224795 *Nairobi KNA in English*
1855 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nakuru, 11 August (KNA) — Nakuru KANU [Kenya African National Union] branch today denied that KANU youth wingers were among the irate mob that attacked officials of the unregistered Safina Party in Nakuru yesterday. The branch vice chairman, Joseph Maina, today issued a statement during a press conference at the district KANU office denying reports by a section of the press today alleging that Safina officials were attacked by KANU youth wingers. The newspaper reports claimed youth wingers were among the mob that attacked Dr. Leakey and Lawyer Paul Muite at the Nakuru law courts and Nakuru Prison.

Mr. Maina said while the branch condemned violence, the Nakuru leaders blamed Safina leaders for inciting members of [the] public into violence by trying to address the public illegally at the law courts.

The KANU branch commended the security officers for dispersing the mob and preventing the members of public from causing harm to the Safina officials.

Noting that Safina was yet to be registered, the KANU branch blamed Dr. Leakey and Mr. Muite for the disrespect and called on the government to investigate their motive in visiting the law courts and the prison. [passage omitted].

Minister Says Ruling Party Not Involved

EA1308180595 *Nairobi THE SUNDAY NATION*
in English 13 Aug 95 pp 1,2

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The government yesterday denied that KANU [Kenya African National Union] had any role in last Thursday's [10 August] beating of Safina party members and journalists in Nakuru. Foreign

Minister Kalonzo Musyoka said "police should be commended for having saved Safina secretary general Richard Leakey and his colleagues from the mob".

But Human Rights Watch Africa and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) protested to Kenyan authorities over the attack. In an interview with REUTERS, Mr. Musyoka, the ruling party's national organizing secretary, said: "KANU had absolutely nothing to do with it. There is no evidence of KANU involvement and just not enough proof of these allegations."

Mr. Musyoka discounted eyewitness reports that the attackers were KANU members, saying there wasn't enough evidence. "Unless people went around waving cards saying they were KANU members, how do they know? We would want them to give us the names. Specific names, rather than just alleging they were KANU and police", he said.

He promised that the matter would be investigated by the police as "no one is above the law. If there is evidence they should be prosecuted". Mr. Musyoka said Dr. Leakey and fellow Safina activists ignored a warning on state radio not to travel to Nakuru "because the situation on the ground" was volatile on Thursday.

The New York-based Human Rights Watch Africa said it was concerned KANU officials may have been involved and that "police failed to intervene". It urged Attorney General Amos Wako to speedily investigate the incident and prosecute those responsible for the attacks.

Asked if Kenya was concerned donors such as Britain and the United States might halt aid because of the violence, Mr. Musyoka said "Kenyans are tired of talk linking aid to this and that". The United States has urged the government to respect human rights and hinted the incident could affect U.S. aid. Britain, Kenya's former colonial power, deplored the assault and said it was pressing for the perpetrators to be brought to justice.

And in a letter to the minister for information and broadcasting, Mr. Johnstone Makau, and Kenyan High Commissioner in London Mr. Joseph Arap Ruto, BBC's news and current affairs editor Bob Jobbins expressed concern at the "maltreatment of the BBC journalist, Ms. Louise Tunbridge, who is a regular contributor to the BBC World Service Programme.

Said Mr. Jobbins: "Ms. Tunbridge was severely beaten and I would like your assurance, and that of your government, that steps are being taken to identify those responsible for this cowardly act and to bring them to justice" he asked for specific guarantees that journalists working for the BBC in Kenya would be able to fulfil

their professional duties without the threat or use of violence against them.

In a letter to Mr. Wako, the Washington director of Human Rights Watch Africa, Ms. Janet Fleischman, said: "given the government's public hostility toward the establishment of Safina, we believe that these attacks may have been politically motivated. Accordingly, we urge you to conduct an immediate investigation into these attacks on opposition activists and to prosecute those responsible"

The Kenya chapter of the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) on Friday night condemned Thursday's "brutal and clearly government-orchestrated political thuggery and violence". They called for the arrest and prosecution of the perpetrators. The resolution was passed at the chapter's annual general meeting at which Mr. Kathurima M'inoti was elected chairman, replacing Mr. Githu Muigai who did not seek re-election.

And FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili wants President Moi barred from attending the forthcoming heads of Commonwealth meeting set for New Zealand because of "gross human rights abuses" in Kenya. A statement signed by party secretary general Martin Shikuku calls on Catholic bishops to request Pope John Paul II to raise the matter with the government during his September visit to Kenya. The party says it intends to write to Queen Elizabeth II protesting against "state-sponsored terrorism against the opposition".

However, KANU Mombasa chairman Shariff Nassir said Dr. Leakey's beating was "just three strokes given to a mzungu (white man). Dr. Leakey "will get a good beating from patriotic Kenyans if he continues interfering with their affairs.

"Does Leakey think Kenyan politics is a church or a dancing hall where he can expect to have a joy ride".

The assistant minister for information and broadcasting and MP for Mvita said he was shocked to hear the British Government say it was disturbed by the attack on Dr. Leakey. "In the recent Changamwe by-election, the British high commissioner stood by as I (Nassir) was roughed up by opposition supporters." He said Nakuru people were only protecting their rights as Kenyans and that "wherever Dr. Leakey and his people go in the name of democracy, they will be met with the same amount of force if not more." [passage omitted]

Two members of Safina party called for its immediate registration and warned that Kenyans would soon use "other means at their disposal" to force the registration if their request was not heeded.

Justus Mochoge and Ken Onsongo, claiming to represent 5,000 Safina members in Kisii District, urged all patriotic Kenyans to resist violence.

In Nakuru a group of opposition leaders asked the government to arrest and interrogate two KANU activists whom they claimed masterminded Thursday's violence.

The leaders included Nakuru FORD-Kenya chairman Joseph Kagotho, Nakuru DP women's co-ordinator Susan Wanjiku, FORD-Asili councillor Francis Karanja and FORD-Kenya branch treasurer George Kihara Michuki. They supported opposition MPs' proposal of Friday "to use alternative methods to bring about democracy".

Government To Investigate Beatings

EA1308133095 Nairobi KNA in English
1000 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Nairobi, 13 August (KNA) — The attorney general, Amos Wako, has directed the commissioner of police, Shadrach Kiruki, to carry out "thorough and comprehensive" investigation into the Thursday [10 August] beating of leaders of the unregistered Safina and journalists in Nakuru.

The attorney general asked the commissioner to carry out the investigations "quickly and expeditiously" and submit the report to him on or before 25th August.

In a statement issued last night before departing for Kingston, Jamaica, Mr. Wako said the culprits of the attack must be brought to justice in the interest of the maintenance of law and order. The statement, released by the public relations officer at the attorney general's chambers, Mr. Amos Olendo, stated: "The attorney general confirmed that he had already directed the commissioner of police under Section 26 of the Constitution to carry out thorough and comprehensive investigation into what happened in Nakuru on Thursday 10th August, 1995." The attorney general required the commissioner to carry out the investigations quickly and expeditiously and submit the report within 14 days, i.e. on or before 25th August 1995.

The attorney general appealed to all people who have any evidence to cooperate and submit such evidence to the police. It is when the investigations are complete that the attorney general can be in a position to take appropriate action. The culprits must be brought to justice in the interest of the maintenance of law and order." [no opening quotation marks as received]

Meanwhile, Mr. Wako left Nairobi last night for Jamaica to attend the third session of the International Seabed Authority. [passage omitted]

Moi Criticizes Results of Multiparty Politics

EA1208173995 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1300 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that the coalition government, which is being clamored for, would only result to [as heard] every ethnic community in the country having its own political party. The president observed that having each ethnic community with its own political party with a coalition at the top was tantamount to fragmentation of the nation. The president recalled that the sufferings the blacks underwent during the fighting for independence was [as heard] still fresh in the minds of people, and said he would never allow this to happen. The president said that, although Kenya had made tremendous strides in economic reforms, she was now being pushed to amend the Constitution.

Saying that poverty was a terrible thing, the president said Kenya will, however, not allow herself to be dictated upon and be forced to adopt some foreign policies and ideologies that may have adverse effects on the country. President Moi was speaking at State House, Nakuru, after being entertained by winners of the just-ended Kenya music festivals that were held in Nairobi.

Saying that his preaching for peace was aimed at having unity among all Kenyans, the president warned that if tribalism was allowed to take room [as heard] in the country then it would tear apart the nation.

He said that it was sad to note that some churches were preaching politics instead of spiritual words of God, adding that even some churches participated in the Rwandan genocide, and he wondered where the hope of mankind was.

President Moi commended a church in Jericho, Nairobi, for not preaching politics, but instead assisting youths acquire education and other relevant skills that could help them in life.

President Moi once again said that it was ironical for the Western world to praise Uganda for embracing a one-party political system, yet Kenya was forced to accept political pluralism. He called on all Kenyans to safeguard their own dignity for the sake of a stronger nation.

The president once again said that corruption was part of a wider scheme by saboteurs to bring down the government, saying that the saboteurs had their sympathizers even in the government. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Fighting Continues Among Somaliland Factions

AB1208155795 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 11 Aug 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The administration of Mohamed Egal in Somaliland is looking increasingly beleaguered. There has been fighting between his forces and Isa militias on the border with Djibouti, northwest of Hargeysa in the past week or so. And for months, there have been battles and skirmishes around the town of Burao, east of the capital, between Egal's forces and militias loyal to Egal's ousted predecessor, Abdirahman Tur. The Burao conflict caused a humanitarian crisis, with thousands of people displaced.

Now the ICRC [International Committee of Red Cross] has begun an emergency operation in the region. On the line to Nairobi, Barnaby Philips asked ICRC spokesman Fred Grimm how many people had been displaced in the Burao region:

[Begin recording] [Grimm] Before starting this assistance, we have carried out several assessments in the area of Burao, and we have identified 25,000 displaced families who are in urgent need of assistance.

[Philips] And when you say that 25,000 people are displaced, have they fled their villages? Where are they now?

[Grimm] Well, they have fled the fighting in Burao and they are scattered all over the area, we have [words indistinct] the origin of Berbera, Burao up to (?Lassano) and also in Odwein which is west of Burao.

[Philips] Is it a problem that many of them have been injured during the fighting, or is it just that they are displaced?

[Grimm] Most of these families were displaced, and we also have (?visited) two hospitals in two different locations and we have identified also needs in terms of medical assistance.

[Philips] And according to the information you are getting from the area, is fighting around Burao still carrying on?

[Grimm] We have heard that the situation is still tense, but we could not give any more detailed information. We have not been in Burao itself.

[Philips] Did you know who actually controls the town if anyone?

[Grimm] We could not tell exactly.

[Philips] And what will you be sending to these 25,000 people? What do they need most urgently?

[Grimm] Well, we have seen their most urgent need is shelter material, plastic sheetings, but also blankets, and that is what we have started to distribute now. All in all, 170 [words indistinct] were displaced or will profit from this distribution. [end recording]

Hargeysa Airport Taken in 'All-Out War'

*AB1208194895 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mohamed Egal's administration in the self-declared Republic of Somaliland is going through tough times. There have been reports of fighting by secessionist Issas of the United Somali Front, USF, on the Djibouti border this week, and for months there's been skirmishing around the town of Burao between Egal's forces and SNM [Somali National Movement] militias loyal to his ousted predecessor, Abdirahman Tur. Nobody seems to know who is in control of Burao from one day to the next. Well, now Adam Abdi Hasan Delideli, who says he represents Tur's SNM, has called us from Djibouti to claim there's now fresh fighting near the Somaliland capital, Hargeysa. Alice Martin asked him exactly what he was claiming:

[Begin recording] [Delideli] We are claiming that in the morning of today, at four o'clock at dawn, we have launched an all-out war on Hargeysa Airport and the vicinity of Hargeysa.

[Martin] And what else happened?

[Delideli] Well, a very big battle has, you know, happened between the Egal regime and the SNM forces and the SNM, after an intensive war of one hour, has succeeded to control the Hargeysa International Airport and the surrounding area.

[Martin] So you say that you have gained the airport from President Egal's men?

[Delideli] Correct. We are in full control of Hargeysa International Airport at this moment.

[Martin] How can I believe what you're saying if you're speaking from Djibouti and you left the area yesterday?

[Delideli] Because I just received, you know, the report from the SNM commander of the field.

[Martin] And he telephoned you?

[Delideli] No, he contacted me through another means which they call Vonio [as heard].

[Martin] What's that, a radio?

[Delideli] Yap! [as heard]

[Martin] Is this connected to the fighting that is also happening on the border near Djibouti, which is being led by the United Somali Front?

[Delideli] Well, there is a great relationship between the two movements because we are all fighting this tyrant regime of Egal and we are intending to liberate the (?laws) of Somalia completely out of Egal.

[Martin] What precise details do you have of the fighting in Hargeysa that you claim began this morning?

[Delideli] Precisely, the actual report that I have just received from the commander, Mr. Mire, who has confirmed that, you know, the Hargeysa Airport has already fallen into our hands, and also an important locations of Hargeysa include the ex-military command location in Hargeysa and the surrounding areas.

[Martin] Is fighting still going on?

[Delideli] It's absolutely going on inside Hargeysa. It's a very conventional which all there, you know, equipment are used. [sentence as heard]

[Martin] Now, Mr. Hassan Delideli, you say that you are the SNM representative in Saudi Arabia. What are you doing in Djibouti?

[Delideli] Well, I'm on my way out to Saudi Arabia.

[Martin] And what were you doing in Somaliland?

[Delideli] Well, I was just making a business trip to the SNM, you know, our people there, just to check the achievement and progressive steps that they have already done.

[Martin] And why are you calling us, why can't they call us?

[Delideli] Well, because they don't have the means right now.

[Martin] And you are going back to Saudi Arabia now?

[Delideli] Correct, I will be going out of Djibouti within the coming couple of days. [end recording]

Somali Faction Meeting Reportedly Ends in Agreement

*EA1208192595 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice
of Somali Pacification in Somali
1630 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Reliable reports from Nairobi, Kenya, today said that the Somali organizations meeting there have agreed on 11 articles which are in the

common interest of the Somali people, and which will be elaborated later.

This meeting was greatly facilitated by the organization of the Islamic conference and some Muslim countries, especially Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The Kenyan Government also expended a lot of energy in making the Somali organizations agree on reconciliation and national reconstruction. The Government of Ethiopia was also closely following the debate at the Somali organizations' meeting in Nairobi.

'Bandits' Attack Members of Port Authority

EA1208204395 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Masses of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] The Somali Interior Ministry reported tonight that at 1400 hours today armed bandits attacked the vehicle in which some members of the Mogadishu Port Administration and Management Committee were travelling.

The attack took place in front of the port. A security officer escorting the committee members was killed. Mr. (Abikar Kadi), who is a member of the administration committee, and four other security officers were injured.

The report added that after the attack, the national security force succeeded in capturing the armed gang who were responsible for this act of banditry. The report said that the accused will be brought to court as soon as possible.

Gunmen Open Fire on Mogadishu Civilians

AB1308131095 Paris AFP in English 1212 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Aug 13 (AFP) — At least five people were killed and 15 wounded in separate incidents when unidentified gunmen indiscriminately opened fire on crowds of defenceless civilians in southern Mogadishu on Sunday [13 August].

In one incident, four people were killed on the spot and eight others wounded when 10 gunmen in a Toyota pickup armed with heavy and small machine guns, rocket-propelled grenade launcher and small rifles opened fire on a public transport bus.

Among the dead was a woman who died inside the bus, while the other three were killed as they tried to escape the shootout. The wounded were all rushed to Digfer Hospital for treatment.

In the second incident outside Mogadishu's new seaport, one person was shot dead and four wounded when

a machinegun-mounted vehicle fired at a small car carrying members of the Port Administration.

The reasons behind the two attacks were not known, but people in the neighbourhood said they believed they were connected with the growing insecurity in the capital since General Mohamed Farah Aidid was declared interim president of Somalia on June 15 by a conference of supporters of his United Somali Congress/Somali National Alliance (USC/SNA) faction.

On the other hand, a Somali radio station backing Aidid's faction radio attributed the incidents to banditry.

Three other people were also wounded in southern Mogadishu on Sunday when the Wardhigley Islamic Court, run by Murusadeh religious men, attacked and dismantled a roadblock mounted by gunmen. One court security man was among the wounded.

Meanwhile, six militia businessmen threatened on Sunday to stop operations at the Mogadishu seaport by 12.00 local time (0900 GMT) on Monday, if Gen. Aidid failed to pay them 88 million Somali shillings (13,538 US dollars) they had used to purchase a forklift from the retreating UN Operation Somalia (UNOSOM) contractors last March.

The businessmen had deployed the forklift at the port after Aidid promised to refund the money immediately a government had been formed in Somalia.

Uganda

Musoke Continues Official Visit to Iran

Calls on Iranian Vice President

EA1208181895 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The prime minister, Mr. Kintu Musoke, now in Iran, called on the Iranian first vice president, Dr. Hasan Habibi, at the (Tala), a place for high-profile meetings.

During their discussion, the prime minister suggested that while modalities for the establishment of embassies in each capital are being studied, the two countries could in the meantime establish consulates as a commitment toward strengthening relations between them. Mr. Kintu Musoke also expressed the need for the two countries to sign a formal cultural agreement for the benefit of their two peoples. The prime minister further suggested the possibility of Iran assisting in putting up halls of residence, lecture rooms, and other infrastructure for the Islamic University in Uganda, where progress was observed to be currently very slow and discouraging.

He said while he recognized and appreciated Iran's contributions to this university as a member of the Organization of Islamic countries [name as heard], OIC, Iran could still contribute as a country in its own right.

In response, the vice president, Dr. Habibi, observed that the Government of Uganda could go ahead to identify and instruct relevant officials to follow up what had been discussed during the visit. On the Islamic university, Dr. Habibi said there were possibilities of assistance apart from the existing [words indistinct] opportunities in Iranian universities for Ugandan students.

The prime minister met some Ugandan students studying in the Islamic institute in (Elor) City, 130 km south of Tehran. [passage omitted]

Countries Sign Joint Communiqué

*EA1308202095 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 13 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Uganda and the Islamic Republic of Iran have signed a joint communiqué on bilateral, regional, and international issues. The two countries, which are pursuing the strengthening and expansion of relations between them, have also signed a memorandum of understanding.

The two documents were signed at Mehrabad International Airport in Tehran last Friday [11 August] at the end of a one-week official visit to Iran by the prime minister, Mr. Kintu Musoke. Mr. Kintu Musoke, who led an economic and political delegation on the visit, signed for the Government of Uganda, while Iran's first vice president, Dr. Hasan Habibi, signed on behalf of his government.

On bilateral issues the communiqué welcomes the exchange of visits by economic and political delegations of the two countries, concluding that these exchanges will enhance cooperation and expand further existing relations for mutual benefit. While welcoming the return of peace and tranquillity to Uganda through President Museveni's able leadership, the two sides expressed the hope that the same leadership will lead Uganda to witness further growth and economic development.

The two also commended the achievements Iran has registered since the advent of the country's Islamic revolution. On regional matters, the communiqué condemns foreign interference in political systems of sovereign states under the guise of enhancing democracy. The document therefore endorses the right of each people to enjoy the freedom to determine the political destiny of their own countries.

The two sides also pointed out the need for the maintenance of stability and security in Africa, underlining the need for peaceful resolution of conflicts between neighboring countries. In this they expressed the hope that the dispute between Uganda and the Sudan will be resolved through constructive dialogue, with Iran undertaking to play a major role on Uganda's request.

While reviewing the situation in the Persian Gulf, the two sides expressed the same feelings as regards peace and stability in that region. They also expressed satisfaction with the establishment of peace and political stability in Mozambique and Angola.

On matters of internal concern, the communiqué underscores the importance of cooperation, and as members of the Organization of Islamic Conference, OIC, the two parties emphasized the need for this [word indistinct] for the advancement of the growth of the organization, particularly in resolving the problems besetting the Islamic world. Uganda's side commended the resistance of the Iranian people to foreign conspiracies, condemned the aggression of the Muslim peoples in Bosnia-Herzegovina [as heard] and expressed concern over the indifference and inaction of the international community at the atrocities, including ethnic cleansing, being meted out on the Muslims by Serb forces.

On Palestine, they concurred that a lasting solution to the Middle East crisis lies in the comprehensive treatment of its root causes and the seriousness of the concerned parties to its resolution. [passage omitted]

The details of memorandum of understanding signed at the same ceremony were however not disclosed. [passage omitted]

Country To 'Go Ahead' With Iranian Oil Storage Deal

MB1308135895 Johannesburg SAsm Radio Network in English 0500 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa will go ahead with a deal to store 15 million barrels of Iranian oil despite American efforts to win allies in an embargo against Iran. The general manager of South Africa's Strategic Fuel Fund, Mr. Kobus van Zyl, said that South Africa might even seek to increase the amount of Iranian crude oil stored in tanks at Saldanha Bay. South Africa's recent agreement on storing the oil was reported to have caused friction with the United States, which imposed a trade and commerce ban on Iran last month. However, the ban has found little worldwide support. Mr. Van Zyl said the storage deal had been organized more than 18 months ago. South Africa and Iran will jointly market the oil. His comments come ahead of a three-day visit by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

U.S. Offer of Planes Said 'Too Expensive'

MB1308153795 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Aug 95 p 13

[Report by Peter De Ionna]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A "no-strings attached" offer by the U.S. to give South Africa up to five Hercules C-130 transport aircraft may prove too expensive for the SAAF [South African Air Force] to accept.

Although the gift could boost the SAAF's Hercules squadron of seven aircraft by 70 percent, it could cost more than R150 million [rands] to dust off the planes, which are mothballed in desert airfields, and refit them to the SAAF standards.

The offer, mooted early this year, and confirmed this week during the visit of US Assistant Secretary of Defence, Joseph Nye, is a tantalising bargain: the factory gate price of five new Hercules would be at least R500-million.

Major General Chris Lombard, the SAAF's chief of air staff operations, said this week the SAAF was "exploring every possible avenue" to find ways of accepting the offer.

"We need these aircraft," he said. "The SAAF's transport capability is not sufficient for the new South Africa's programmes into Africa."

The rugged Hercules, able to lift 40 [metric] tons of cargo and strong enough to operate in the harshest conditions, is a proven aerial workhorse.

The SAAF has already used its C-130s to fly relief missions to Rwanda and to assist in the Mozambican

elections, and it is expected to face increasing demands as sub-Saharan Africa looks to South Africa for economic, political leadership and military assistance. The U.S. shares that expectation.

On Thursday [10 August], Mr Nye told an audience at the U.S. Embassy in Pretoria that the world expected South Africa to be a "mediator, a peacemaker and an example to the rest of Africa".

He said measures to help in humanitarian disasters and preventive diplomacy "to defuse conflicts before they became crises" were wise investments in national security.

General Lombard said the decision on whether the SAAF could afford to accept the offer would have to be decided by the government.

He said an inspection of the first aircraft, offered several months ago, had shown that although the C-130B was in excellent condition, it would need work of about R2-million to restore it to flying condition to bring it to South Africa.

The latest four Hercules on offer, all C-130F models, had not been inspected.

The bulk of the cost of refurbishing the aircraft, all more than 20 years old, would depend on whether the SAAF decided to extend its proposed avionics and mechanical upgrade programme for its existing aircraft to the American gifts.

Industry sources said the SAAF refit, intended to give 28 Squadron's Hercules another 20 years' service, could cost up to R35 million for each aircraft.

Mr Nye said although the U.S. had only minimal strategic interests in Africa, with no permanent forces or ships stationed on the continent, it was keen to increase military-to-military co-operation with special emphasis on joint training exercises

Information exchange between the South African and U.S. defence forces was limited to unclassified information.

Rastafarians Burn U.S. Flag Outside Consulate

MB1108145695 Johannesburg SAsm in English 1411 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Johannesburg Aug 11 SAsm — About 40 Rastafarian protesters on Friday [11 August] burnt the United States flag outside a building in Johannesburg housing the U.S. Consulate.

They were calling for the release of former journalist Abu-Jamal who is condemned to death in the United

States. He was sentenced to death in 1982 for murdering a Philadelphia policeman. Jamal was due to be executed next Thursday but has been granted an appeal hearing. His case has attracted international attention.

The protesters were escorted by two police armoured vehicles.

IFP's KwaZulu/Natal Constitution Outlined

*MB1408111695 Johannesburg RAPPORT
in Afrikaans 14 Aug 95 p 6*

[Report by Anne-Marie Mischke]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] latest plans for KwaZulu/Natal are attracting attention well beyond the province's borders.

The party's latest proposals for a provincial constitution provide for, among other things, territorial waters, a defense force, unprecedented fiscal autonomy, and the seizing of property from the national government.

The IFP's majority in KwaZulu/Natal is too small to enable the proposals to be carried through without the support of the other parties. Recently, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said new elections should be held in the province to increase the IFP's majority. This is to get his constitutional proposals approved.

Earlier this week, ANC MP Dirk du Toit said in a constitutional committee meeting in Cape Town that a peep at the IFP plans convinced him that the IFP is heading for a confederal relationship between KwaZulu/Natal and the rest of the country. He was even more frank when he spoke to RAPPORT: It is the road to secession.

The National Party [NP] has said there is no way that such a constitution will get the required approval from the Constitutional Court. The NP will this week propose that KwaZulu/Natal's constitutional committee be given six weeks to draw up a document as a basis for further constitutional negotiations in the province.

Some of the elements of the IFP's draft constitution are:

- The province is to be called the Kingdom of the Province of KwaZulu/Natal, with the Zulu chief as head of the kingdom. He will have a representative in the provincial parliament and will have wide-ranging powers. But all of his actions must bear the premier's signature.

- The kingdom will be an "autonomous community within the Republic of South Africa [RSA]." The national government will therefore be bound to the provincial constitution and not the other way round.

- English and Zulu will be the official languages, with room for other languages.

- The kingdom will have a reserve force, which will tantamount to a voluntary defense force.

- The borders of the kingdom will include the territorial waters of KwaZulu/Natal.

- All property and assets of the RSA that are directly linked to the execution of the powers and functions of the kingdom will be transferred to the kingdom.

- The kingdom will levy taxes and the RSA will only be allowed to levy taxes within the borders of the kingdom after consultation with the parliamentary finance committee.

Illegal Immigrants Voice Grievances at Rally

*MB1208203095 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 12 Aug 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mozambican immigrants living in the Ivory Park squatter camp near Tembisa say they are being unfairly targeted by the police. Efforts to root out illegal immigrants have recently intensified and in the process innocent citizens have been affected. A group of immigrants staged a rally today to voice their frustrations.

[Begin recording] [correspondent Themba Ximba] These are hardworking immigrants, most of them from Mozambique. Many claim to be either South African by birth or have resided in the country for the past 20 years. They are also concerned about the influx of illegal immigrants, mostly because they say that the latest tactics employed by police and Defense Force when dealing with illegal aliens affect them severely. Last week the Defense Force and the police distributed fliers appealing to the people of the East Rand to point out illegal immigrants. This resulted in not just illegal but legal immigrants being pointed out as well.

[Mathews Nkosi, spokesman for the International Organization of Foreigners] With a new government we thought maybe it's not a case that as long as you've been here for many years, you have got no problems, because we were identified already in the previous government. [sentence as heard] Now what happens today, the police, as long as they can know that you are origin in Zimbabwe or Tanzania, whatever, they just grab you and deport you [sentence as heard].

[Ximba] Their arrests have cost them their businesses, which they say are looted during their absence. They want to work out a solution to the influx of immigrants and recognition for their organization. The International Organization of Foreigners was formed in 1992. Their aim is to try and address the issue of the chaos of illegal immigrants flowing into the country. This organization has initiated dialogue with the police. They want decent treatment for their card-carrying members and to help all

immigrants regarding their rights in this country. [end recording]

South African Press Review for 11 Aug

MB1108130395

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Swazi King's Visit to South Africa — A page-10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 August comments on Swazi King Mswati's visit to South Africa, SA, saying "Mswati's government has not shown itself to be above harassing and arresting critical journalists, and even generally interfering with citizens' civil liberties. Full democracy has yet to be born in the kingdom, hence local trade unions' threat to hold demonstrations during the monarch's visit here. We welcome Mswati to SA, and hope that Mandela and others the young king met encouraged him to move speedily towards democracy."

SOWETAN

Swazi Government's 'Intolerant Attitude' — Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 August in a page-10 editorial also welcomes Swazi King Mswati's visit to South Africa, saying that "both countries belong to a region where democracy is still taking root." However, this hopeful picture is "blighted by the Swazi government's intolerant attitude to dissenting voices, including the Press, trade unions and political parties. Obviously it is the right of the people of Swaziland to choose their own kind of political system. But when that system undermines human rights South Africa, as a neighbour and fellow African country, becomes duty-bound to speak out." SOWETAN, therefore, asks President Mandela to raise the question of "state intolerance of dissent in Swaziland" with King Mswati III.

NEW NATION

Gun Sales Boost Crime — Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 11 August in a page-10 editorial notes the increasing crime in the country, and the fact that "repeatedly, the inability on the part of government to curb levels of crime, is explained away against the background of an untenable socio-economic legacy inherited from apartheid." Unemployment and poverty contribute to crime, as well as inadequate police services. However, NEW NATION believes the police "are to a large extent responsible for the untenable situation the country now finds itself in. According to official statistics, police issued almost 83,000 firearm licenses during the first seven months of this year." Therefore, "unless police actively discourage the sale of legal arms,

their task of fighting crime will remain an impossible one."

South African Press Review for 14 Aug

MB1408115895

[FBIS Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Illegal Immigrants — Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 14 August in a page-16 editorial welcomes the "tough" legislation the government has announced to control illegal immigrants, saying "poverty, crime, disease and unemployment are rife and we cannot solve these problems for our own people, let alone with the added burden of foreign millions." But, "no country is an island and we should realise that in the long term no laws, no electric fences, will stop many of Africa's millions from beating their way to the continent's richest country." The solution is "an economically prosperous Africa, or southern Africa, that would make the whole area attractive and crackdowns on aliens superfluous. How to achieve this is, of course, another story and, impossible though the goal might seem, it is where our real energy and planning must go."

U.S. Tries To Dictate Foreign Policy — Kaizer Nyatumba writes in his "One in Your Eye" column on the same page that President Mandela needs to tell the United States: "'Don't expect your enemies to be my enemies'," as the "U.S. tries to dictate our country's foreign policy." The United States whose own foreign policy is "riddled with duplicity," is unhappy with South Africa because of its relations with Cuba and Iran. The U.S. cites the lack of human rights in those countries and, in Iran's case, that country's alleged military role in the Middle East. Being part of the international community South Africa now can "give audience to anybody with something to say. But being part of the international community does not mean allowing others to determine our policies for us. Our foreign policy is the prerogative of South Africans. It is not for the Americans to tell us whom we should trade or not trade with or with whom we should have or not have diplomatic relations." Nyatumba believes the country's interests should dictate the country's foreign policy and it should not be based on morality. "Americans' own duplicitous foreign policy has been based on self-interest over the years. That is why the U.S. tolerated dictators like Jean-Claude 'Baby Doc' Duvalier in Haiti, Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines and sundry dictators in other parts of the world when it was in their interest to do so. Even in South Africa's case, various U.S. administrations supported the apartheid National Party government and cer-

tain homeland politicians in an effort to keep the Soviets out of this country."

BUSINESS DAY

Illegal Immigrants — Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 14 August in a page-10 editorial believes the new legislation to deal with illegal immigrants in South Africa "involves more symbolic posturing than a genuine attempt to get to grips" with the problem. Due to its past destabilization policies South Africa has "something of a moral duty" to refugees from beleaguered regional economies. An "'open-door" policy is not practical, but a "one-sided approach which stresses only control is not the answer." **BUSINESS DAY** believes there should be an amnesty for all long-established illegals, with a cut-off date. In the long term, the only solution is for South Africa "to drive reconstruction and development throughout southern Africa."

THE CITIZEN

Not in Country's Interests To 'Offend' U.S. — Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 11 August in its page-6 editorial notes U.S. concern about "our growing economic ties with Iran." "Although the ANC wants to show its appreciation to those countries that backed and armed it during the liberation struggle, it should put our national interests first. And it is not in our national interests to offend the United States, our major trading partner and the world's only superpower." Therefore, we should "act cautiously" in developing ties with Iran,

Cuba, and other countries "that are still regarded by the United States as enemies of democracy and freedom — and of the United States."

RAPPORT

Central Government Wants All The Power — "Powers for provinces are once more in the spotlight" following a dispute between central government and the Western Cape Government which ended up in the supreme court, and is now destined for the Constitutional Court, observes a page-20 editorial in Johannesburg **RAPPORT** in Afrikaans on 13 August. At the center of the dispute is a proclamation signed by President Mandela to nullify the demarcation of municipal substructures by the Western Cape Government. This has led to the question: "Should the head of state of a country have the power to cancel a decision made by a provincial government regarding a clear provincial issue?" If the answer to this is yes, "then South Africa can prepare itself for a new dispensation with a central government that has wide and comprehensive powers with virtually nothing for the provinces." "It is indeed in the interest of national reconciliation that especially provinces where the ANC does not govern, to have a constitution which stipulates that that province has specific substantial and untouchable powers. Otherwise the fear that South Africa is in the process of getting a dispensation where an excessively strong central government exercises its will on every square centimeter of the country, will be verified."

Angola

Savimbi, Dos Santos To Travel to Brussels

LD1108215495 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 1800 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Jonas Savimbi and Eduardo dos Santos will travel together to Brussels in September. This is the first good news following yesterday's meeting in Gabon, during which the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader accepted the deputy presidency offered by the Angolan president. More details from Luanda, from Armando Pires:

[Pires] I was informed today that Jonas Savimbi will be in Brussels with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 25 and 26 September. They will submit to the donor countries' conference an Angolan Government request for funding of a vast program of national reconciliation. Savimbi's presence in Brussels alongside the Angolan president was decided at yesterday's meeting in Gabon.

The government needs approximately \$600 million dollars to carry out the program of national reconciliation. It also hopes to obtain 85 percent of that figure at the conference, from the international community. A copy of this program has already been given to ambassadors in Luanda representing the countries which will be present at the conference.

The government hopes that the results of yesterday's meeting in Gabon between the UNITA leader and the Angolan president will contribute toward encouraging aid and international investment.

UNITA Official on Vice Presidency Invitation

MB1108184295 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 11 Aug 95

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For only the second time since the Lusaka Peace Accord in November, the Angolan president, Eduardo dos Santos, and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi met each other yesterday in the Gabonese town of Franceville. High on the agenda was the government's offer to bring Savimbi into the government as vice president. Savimbi said he is ready to accept but it might be as simple as all that. On the line to New York, Josephine Hazeley asked UNITA's representative at the United Nations Marcos Samondo what was going on.

[Begin recording] [Samondo] Well, basically, number one, it should be UNITA to decide who should be the vice president and then the second thing, before we accept the position itself, we would like to know what

will be the function of the job of the vice president itself. If UNITA, as a party, if the UNITA meeting has decided that it should Dr. Savimbi, then that will be up to UNITA, but I don't think it should be the right of other political to say: you are the one who should be vice president [words indistinct].

[Hazeley] Now, did the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] say they will do that? That they will write to you?

[Samondo] I understand — I wasn't at the meeting myself — but I understand there is going to be an exchange of letters from the MPLA to UNITA, offering the post to UNITA, and after that letter is received, there is going to be a meeting and UNITA will be responding accordingly.

[Hazeley] Are you suspicious that perhaps if Dr. Savimbi went off to become the vice president of the country, he might very well also decide to leave UNITA?

[Samondo] That is just speculation, obviously. Let us just see and wait whether the letter is going to come from Luanda. This is very sensitive issue, because the MPLA will have the first vice president and UNITA will be the second president, and until now nobody knows what the job description of the vice president will be. So, it is going to be a very intense debate but very interesting one.

[Hazeley] Is this not all confusing though? You know, so you make a trip all the way from Angola to Gabon, and you are back at square one because nothing has been resolved. No vice presidency has been accepted, as people had thought it. It is all confusing?

[Samondo] What was confusing was the amendment of the Constitution on 18th of July, because when the Constitution was amended, the MPLA said: We are going to have two vice presidencies. We, as the MPLA, will have a right to choose an individual but for you, UNITA, your leader, Jonas Savimbi, must be the vice president and everybody said: Come on, come on. You know, we don't take orders from the MPLA. We talked to the MPLA and we said: Look, if you want us to participate as vice president, make an offer to the party as opposed to making it to an individual, because an individual belongs to the party.

[Hazeley] You very well know that Savimbi will get what he wants when he goes to the conference that you want to call. Why don't you just give the green light now?

[Samondo] It is not playing time at all. The issues in Angola that need to be decided — they are many, so many. The vice president, as much as it is very, very

important, it is not the urgent one. There is a question, for example, of forming a new national army. There is the question of demobilization. There is the question of putting UNITA troops into quartering areas. So, there is a whole lot of things that need to be decided. [end recording]

UNITA Secretary General on Government Talks

MB1108213695 London BBC World Service
in Portuguese 2030 GMT 11 Aug 95

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader, met in Gabon yesterday. The outcome of the meeting is still the subject of much talk in Angola. Once again, the official language is as convoluted as the Angolan peace process is complex. At any rate, there is renewed optimism in Luanda in the wake of UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi's apparent acceptance of the principle of a vice presidency for UNITA, though this does not necessarily mean that it will be Savimbi himself occupying that post. It is also worth noting that the post's attributions have not been defined yet. This was confirmed by UNITA Secretary General Lukamba Paulo Gato in an interview with BBC reporter Manuel Santana this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Gato] This was a very constructive development, and it should allow us to make progress without undue difficulty. Be that as it may, we must continue to show the political willingness to attain our goals on schedule.

[Santana] There are public reports that Dr. Savimbi accepted in principle the vice presidency offered by the government. Can you confirm this?

[Gato] Well, I think there has been a procedural mistake by the government concerning that issue. The National Assembly has created two vice presidencies: One is to be filled by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the other by UNITA. We only learned in Franceville yesterday that the National Assembly did not appoint President Savimbi as second vice president. Instead, it said the second vice presidency would be taken up by a UNITA official. I think this makes the issue clearer. Now, UNITA must wait for an official letter from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, after which its Political Commission will meet so the party's members, militants, and sympathizers can decide who will occupy that senior post.

[Santana] So your party is satisfied that it managed to secure a promise from the Angolan Government that this offer will be formally conveyed to UNITA?

[Gato] Absolutely. I think that is a very reasonable and legitimate demand by UNITA.

[Santana] So, can you confirm what is being said by the government, that Dr. Savimbi promised he will occupy the post once the offer has been officially conveyed to UNITA?

[Gato] No, no such undertaking has been made. As I have said, it will be up to the UNITA Political Commission to meet immediately once President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' official letter has been received so it can decide on the matter. The Political Commission will decide who will occupy the post. No such undertaking has been made by President Savimbi.

[Santana] I would like you to comment on the view that the filling of the post will also depend on the existence of a well-defined troop demobilization program?

[Gato] Perhaps there is no cause and effect link between the vice presidency and the troop demobilization process. Be that as it may, the peace process must be looked at in its entirety, and there is a timetable for its implementation. UNITA will certainly comply with its obligations as soon as conditions are in place for the UNITA armed forces to go to their assembly points and for the government forces to return to their barracks.

[Santana] This summit also discussed the issue of renewing the National Assembly.

[Gato] According to a resolution approved by Parliament, there should be an automatic renewal of the mandate for another legislature. UNITA does not believe this is just. However, we reached consensus on the idea that conditions must be created for stability to return to the country, so political, psychological, and material conditions are in place for elections to go ahead. If those tasks take 12 to 24 months out, well, that is sufficient time by which to extend the current National Assembly mandate. The main thing is that the mandate should not be automatically renewed.

[Santana] What about difficulties in forming the new unified national army?

[Gato] Well, I think that difficulties in that area have also been overcome because the principle of parity in the formation of the new army has been reaffirmed. The principle of proportionality in the Navy and Air Force has also been reaffirmed. In effect, the principles contained in the Bicesse and Lusaka peace accords have been reaffirmed. [end recording]

UN Military Chief 'Confident' Despite Violations

EA1108191095 Nairobi KNA in English
0830 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Luanda, Angola [no date as received] (PANA) — The U.N. Chief military observer to Angola, Major General Chris Garuba, on Thursday [10 August] expressed confidence in the Angolan peace process despite repeated violations of the cease-fire by both sides and a "food aid" war being waged by the rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement.

Garuba told PANA that cease-fire violations were down to 90 incidents last month compared to 137 a month in the previous two months. "You can see there is some progress and if the trend continues we are headed for a happy and successful peace process," he said.

About 45 per cent of the cease-fire violations were attacks on civilian targets designed to either control the movement of food aid in contested areas or to stop people from moving into areas controlled by the other side.

Garuba named Jonas Savimbi's UNITA forces as being responsible for attacks on civilian targets as they try to control the movement of food aid to famine-stricken areas in the country. "It is a new tactic and we have put it to UNITA that they should desist from this kind of unfortunate action," he said.

In some cases, Major General Garuba said, roads cleared of mines had mines laid again overnight, thereby delaying the deployment of U.N. peace-keepers in those areas.

However, only 15 per cent of the incidents were military maneuvers to reinforce troops or gain territory, while the rest were what Garuba said were "very minor incidents that would not derail the peace process".

About 3,664 troops from India, Uruguay and Zimbabwe are already in Angola to oversee the implementation of the peace accord between the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA to end nearly two decades of civil war. More [than] 350 military observers from all over the world are also in Angola.

FLEC Rebels Warn Westerners To Leave Cabinda

BR1108140695 Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 10 Aug 95 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Water Supply Cut in Cabinda"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Renewed FLEC" [Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave] was reportedly responsible for the very effective action launched in

Cabinda City Monday [7 August], cutting off the water supply to the whole city and destroying the transmitter of the Radio Cabinda Comercial private radio station. At the same time, they distributed numerous pamphlets calling for an uprising and saying: "Angola for the Angolans and Cabinda for the Cabindans."

The Angolan authorities, who tried to play down the importance of this operation, attributed responsibility for it to Renewed FLEC Leader Jose Tiburcio, and said that it was only possible thanks to the assistance of some "traitors" living in the enclave. Earlier, the provincial government accused the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola of being involved.

Renewed FLEC has persistently repeated that "the Cabindans are not covered by the Lusaka accords because Cabinda is not Angola," and assert that "if peace returns to Angola, the war will continue in Cabinda."

Last April, Artur Tchibassa, Renewed FLEC's external relations chief, said that the movement would step up the struggle against the Angolan Government, with a view to the start of negotiations.

According to analysts in Luanda, Monday's action by Renewed FLEC (one of the FLEC groups) is aimed at pressuring the Angolan Government at a time when it has begun preliminary negotiations with the FLEC separatists.

Henrique Futy, deputy governor of Cabinda province confirmed that the talks are continuing, adding that they are taking place amid considerable secrecy.

FLEC seeks the independence of the Cabinda enclave, responsible for over half Angola's oil production. Mainly U.S. and French enterprises are working in exploiting the oil, and Tchibassa (Renewed FLEC) recently advised "Westerners exploiting Cabinda's resources" to leave the enclave, because its actions would be directed against Angolan interests.

FLEC's Armed Forces of Cabinda, whose leader, Nzita Tiago, is exiled in France, wants the Angolan Government troops' withdrawal from the enclave and the holding of a referendum on what the territory's future should be.

Even in the sectors controlled by the Angolan Government, many intellectuals and politicians originating from Cabinda have set up pressure groups such as the Cabindan Nationalists' Committee, led by pastor Justino Wako. In January, during a debate on "Cabinda's constitutional future," the police intervened and Wako was detained.

According to this group, there has been an exacerbation of the "economic and social misery" in Cabinda; a

territory which, while being responsible for a large proportion of the Angolan state's revenues, does not even have a higher education establishment.

The territory of Cabinda, located to the north of Angola, between Congo and Zaire, has been administratively linked to Luanda since 1956.

FAA Reportedly Planning Offensive in Malanje

MB1408071795 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 14 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Military Command in Malanje is extremely worried about a number of military maneuvers the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] are conducting in the province.

UNITA's Major Furia says the FAA General Staff has sent a heavily armed unit from the city of Malanje to Cacuso to join the 73d Group. Our correspondent reports that the 73d Group has five battalions deployed around UNITA-controlled areas of Quizenga, Lombe, and Soqueco. Maj. Furia says this is the prelude of an FAA offensive on those areas. An offensive would enable government forces to be closer to the UNITA-controlled area of Calandula. He said the FAA intends to isolate Calandula from Cota by destroying the bridge over the Lucala River. Maj. Furia says the FAA is conducting a massive recruitment campaign among youths to beef up its ranks.

The UNITA Military Command intends to lodge a complaint with UN Angola Verification Mission-3 and to ask for effective measures for the sake of peace in Angola.

Mozambique

Dhlakama's Report Details State Security Activities

MB1408105795 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese 10 Aug 95 p 4

["Excerpts" from Renamo President Afonso Dhlakama's report on his tour of southern provinces issued in Maputo in July]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] The SISE [State Information and Security Service] does not belong to the state, but to the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. It wages a war against all opposition parties, particularly Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], which scored the largest number of votes in the recent parliamentary elections. Using state funds, SISE finances subversive activities by young outlaws who were hot on the heels of presidential entourage during its tour of the [southern] provinces. They took photographs and created conflict. They tried to infiltrate

the local population, but to no avail because the people were alert and unmasked them.

SISE's attitude is extremely dangerous. It is being made into a Frelimo tool, when it should be a state agency. We believe that the state needs an agency of this kind, but it must be impartial and not intimidate people or act as a vigilant force, as has been the case so far. As I said, this is an extremely dangerous attitude. The role of this police force was known even before the signing of the peace accord, when they used to have a department specifically designed to fight Renamo. It was known as the Directorate for the Fight Against Armed Bandits. Fortunately, it could never fulfill its goals, because the people thwarted them. After the peace accord was signed, Snasp [People's National Security Service] became SISE, and the directorate changed its name to G-6. The principal aim of this directorate is to control the activities of political parties and opposition leaders, particularly Renamo, which is regarded as the strongest opposition party in Mozambique.

Using state funds, G-6 has tried to undermine the activities of Renamo and other opposition parties. A specific case occurred in Chokwe on the eve of my arrival there on 12 July. Eight SISE agents checked into the Hotel Limpopo. They believed I would be staying there because it is the only suitable place in town.

Strangely enough, these agents were accompanied by the head of state's son, who engaged in a disinformation campaign against Renamo and its president and members in the hotel's bar. This deplorable attitude by the head of state's son was witnessed by the residents.

Prime Minister Says Local Elections in 1996

MB1308200595 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Prime Minister Pascoal Mocumbi has just returned from Cabo Delgado Province. On his arrival in Maputo he was interviewed by Crimildo Muende.

[Begin recording] [Muende] The EC has suggested that elections should not be held next year since there are no funds. The state administration minister said in an interview that the elections will be held next year in accordance with the law. Where will the government find money for the elections.

[Mocumbi] The government's responsibility is to act in accordance with laws adopted by the Mozambican institutions. The government will seek the necessary assistance among its partners, so the EC is not Mozambique's only partner and it is not the sine qua non of the Mozambican state's existence.

[Muende] [Words indistinct] talks between the Mozambican Government and Western European countries?

[Mocumbi] I believe Western European countries are the first ones to recognize that Mozambicans want democracy and want to see Mozambique developing, and that it is up to Mozambicans to make decisions for the running of Mozambican affairs. I do not believe any European country would wish to replace Mozambican citizens in their interest in seeing Mozambique develop.

[Muende] So local government elections will definitely take place next year?

[Mocumbi] I am telling you that my responsibility is to implement the law in Mozambique.

[Muende] Another issue, Mr. Prime Minister. The trade unions say that if the government does not meet their demands made in a letter sent to the government recently they will begin a general strike. Has the government already replied to the trade unions?

[Mocumbi] The government will meet with the trade unions on 17 August and we will deal with the issue then.

[Muende] What will be the government's reply in the meeting?

[Mocumbi] The reply is that the government is working with a view to implement its program, and we hope that workers and all of civil society will commit themselves to the program. You cannot collect fruit without planting it.

[Muende] On 1 May, you said that government would reduce the inflation rate in the country and we are now in August. Has anything been done on the issue?

[Mocumbi] Within 10 days the government will issue a report on its activities in the first months. The Council of Ministers will meet within 10 days and I do not want to anticipate the issue. [end recording]

Namibia

Mining Rights Awarded Mostly to 'Foreign' Firms

MB1108172795 Windhoek THE WINDHOEK
ADVERTISER in English 8 Aug 95 p 1

[Report by Tabby Moyo]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] More international mining giants continue to be awarded prospecting and mining rights over local interests. This was the case despite public commitments made by the Ministry of Mines and Energy that local mining entrepreneurs would be awarded first priority in the exploitation of Namibia's mineral wealth.

Investigations by The Windhoek Advertiser have established that half of the 14 companies that were awarded exclusive prospecting rights early this year under the Orange River Exploration Project were foreign-based. Some had no Namibian participation as proposed by the Ministry.

It was also established that all the foreign companies awarded prospecting rights in the Orange River were registered with the Registrar of Companies during last year shortly after Cabinet had granted approval to the Ministry of Mines and Energy to implement the exploration project.

Among the foreign-based companies which have been allocated 3 x 10 km blocks along the Orange River is Menora Resources which, although it has a leading local attorney as one of its directors, is a wholly owned subsidiary of mining giant Menora Resources Incorporated which is based in Canada and with interests in Switzerland.

Another, Leotemp Namibia is owned by international American diamond dealers the Tempelsman family. Brothers Maurice and Leon Tempelsman, who are the company's directors are both resident in the United States. Maurice Tempelsman is also understood to be the London-based Central Selling Office's (CSO) principal dealer in the United States and with strong influence on the Namibian government. He came to media prominence after his long association with the late Jackie Kennedy Onassis, and has powerful connections to the United States Democratic Party through this association.

Oustur Namibia and Bran Mining both have directors based in Russia, one of the world's leading diamond producers, accounting about 20 per cent of total international produce.

Recommendations for the allocation of exclusive prospecting licences for the Orange River were based on advice given by a Multi-disciplinary Inter-Ministerial Technical Committee and taken under review by the Minister of Mines and Energy, Andima Toiva ya Toiva. In allocating the blocks, the Ministry urged the foreign companies to accommodate Namibians in their ventures although this was not officially made a condition. Consideration was also given to companies which had the technical ability to pursue the prospecting programme and with adequacy of budget for the exercise. However, during the launch of the Orange River Exploration Project, the then Permanent Secretary in the Mines Ministry, Dr Leake Hangala maintained that the prospecting licences were being allocated in accordance with the standard conditions

laid down under the Minerals (Prospecting and Mining) Act.

Zambia

Kaunda's Court Appearance Disrupts Traffic

*MB1108190295 London EBC World Service
in English 1515 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Former Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has certainly made some waves since he decided to make a comeback, take over the leadership of his old party, UNIP [United National Independence Party], and run for the presidency again. Some of those waves have carried him into court in the Copperbelt town of Ndola, where he has been charged with violating the Public Order Act by addressing a students' meeting without a permit on 17th July. The Northern Technical College erupted into violence after the meeting, and the claim is that Dr. Kaunda incited it. But the

former president is an old hand at making political capital out of any eventuality, as Jowie Mwiinga reports in this fax from Lusaka.

Kenneth Kaunda [KK] enjoyed one of his finest hours this morning when he turned his court appearance into a political carnival. He was met by hundreds of euphoric supporters when he appeared at a magistrate's court in the northern town of Ndola. Eyewitnesses say traffic in the city center was disrupted for hours as Kaunda loyalists took over the street in a demonstration of support for the former president and of anger against the Frederick Chiluba government. A political placard said it all: KK is innocent. Free him or we fight, said one. Another screamed: Chiluba must go.

All other cases at the magistrate's court were suspended for the duration of the Kaunda hearing. Kaunda pleaded not guilty for having flouted the Public Order Act. He replied that the matter be referred to the High Court. The date for the High Court hearing has not yet been set.

Chad

FROLINAT Urges Military, Political Conference

AB1308150095 Paris AFP in French
1417 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Lagos, 12 Aug (AFP) — The Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT], which has established itself in northern Chad, is demanding the holding of a conference of all Chadian military and political groups. This was stated in a communique received today by AFP in Lagos.

The Chadian crisis demands a political solution, says the communique, which is suggesting that the conference be held in a neighboring, neutral country, such as Nigeria, which has the material resources and the international stature required to hold such a meeting.

The communique, which was sent from Maiduguri, the capital of Borno State in eastern Nigeria, close to the Chadian border, was signed by FROLINAT leader Mahamat Abba Said. He denounced, among other things, the "omnipresence" of French forces in Chad, who are in the country against the wish of Chadians "to make it a strategic zone of influence."

According to the text of the communique, Chadian President Idriss Deby will bear responsibility for either heeding or ignoring the call, which is intended to bring peace to the country.

Former Minister Supports Meeting Proposal

AB1308183295 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Chadian National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] of former President Goukouni Oueddei has called for a conference, to be attended by all Chadian military and political groups. The front, which believes that the Chadian crisis demands a political solution, suggests that the conference be held in a neighboring or neutral country such as Nigeria, which has the material resources and international stature necessary to host such a meeting. [passage omitted]

The idea of holding such a meeting of the Chadian active forces is supported by former Chadian Minister Wadal Abdel Kader Kamougue. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Kamougue recording] A roundtable conference must be necessarily held to bring peace and national reconciliation back to Chad, and we just can't understand why the government has been changing its stand on the issue. Fortunately, it seems that over the past few days, it has agreed to the principle of a roundtable conference with military and political groups. It is necessary to talk, to continue talking, so as to restore peace to Chad. If

we do not do this, how can we achieve peace in this country? Therefore, we do not think that the proposed roundtable conference should be considered as another national conference, because we will have to define its form and spirit, and this is an issue to be discussed with the government. Our view on the issue is that, contrary to what the government says, the proposed roundtable conference will be neither like the Kano conference nor like the Lagos conference, because the context is absolutely different. Actually, the purpose of the conference is to talk in order to achieve peace and national reconciliation among the sons of Chad, and to help promote democracy in the country. [end recording]

Mr. Kamougue, who is a widely known Chadian political figure, also said that security conditions are far from being fulfilled for the holding of national elections. He spoke to our correspondent, Luc Claude Mouzi Okoumba:

[Begin recording] [Kamougue] There are various military and political organizations on the ground. We have one in the south, the Armed Forces for a Federal Republic, headed by Laokein Barde. There is another in the west, the Movement for Development and Democracy, which I consider a four-headed monster, as it is made up of four groups. We also have the FROLINAT of Mr. Oueddei, a group from the northern region, and the Chadian National Front of Dr. (Ariz) in the east, as well as elements associated with Colonel Mahamat Garfa, the former chief of defense staff. In view of the presence of all these groups on the ground, we can say that Chad is confronted by a situation which is insecure. In such conditions, how could we organize the needed population census and go to the elections with portions of the national territory under the control of forces different from the government?

[Okoumba] Do all these forces make you fear a resumption of fighting?

[Kamougue] Yes, because if these forces joined hands and opted to use violence, they could form an alliance at a given time to fight the government, which still believes that such a situation is not a real threat. Well, that is its view, but as far as we are concerned, we believe that there is a threat anyway, however minor it may be. Before going to the elections, this issue of military and political organizations must be resolved. [end recording]

Cote d'Ivoire

Ex-Premier Ouattara Comments Upon Arrival

AB1108172095 Abidjan LE REPUBLICAIN IVOIRIEN
in French 11 Aug 95 p 7

[Interview with Alassane Dramane Ouattara, IMF deputy director and former prime minister, by Estelle

Soro in Abidjan on 10 August — first paragraph is LE REPUBLICAIN IVOIRIEN introduction]

[FBIS Translated Text] After all the ordeals experienced yesterday evening by his supporters upon his arrival, the IMF deputy director made a short statement to the media at his residence.

[Soro] What are your impressions now that you have returned to your country?

[Ouattara] Well, I am happy and my wife too. We are very happy to be at home for a few days.

[Soro] Will you meet with President Henri Konan Bedie?

[Ouattara] Yes, indeed. I will, no doubt, meet with the president. I have telephoned him. I think that he is presently touring the interior, and as soon as he is back, I will meet with him.

[Soro] Will you discuss the electoral code with him?

[Ouattara] Let me meet with him first, and you will be informed. In the meantime, as part of my visit, I will tour some countries in the subregion.

[Soro] Will you stand for the presidential elections?

[Ouattara] I have already answered that question in my various letters and on the various radio networks. I thank you.

RDR Leader Explains Sudden Arrival

AB1108175895 Abidjan LE JOUR in French
11 Aug 95 p 4

[Article by Bernadette Bah: "Djeny Kobina Raises Security Reason — first paragraph is LE JOUR introduction]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Alassane Dramane Ouattara [ADO] arrived last night at the Houphouet-Boigny International Airport at Port Bouet. His arrival came as a surprise to the activists of the Rally of the Republicans [RDR] who wanted to give the former prime minister a rousing welcome.

The news came shattering the peaceful atmosphere at around 1600 at the party headquarters at Rue Lepic in Cocody. Alassane Dramane Ouattara, deputy director general at the International Monetary Fund, former Ivorian prime minister, and candidate of the RDR, has arrived in Abidjan. As soon as his arrival was announced, the RDR activists were confused, and notably, the leaders who were present at the party headquarters. Whereas the RDR activists have actively been preparing his arrival throughout the country to properly welcome their "hero", a telephone call by a friend of Mr. Ouattara, informed RDR Secretary General, Djeny Kobina, that their candidate arrived in the country earlier than

planned. The news quickly spread and RDR activists, who have been preparing his welcoming ceremony for days, were confused. How to notify them of ADO's early arrival? [passage omitted] An RDR activist coming from Grand Bassam, said that security forces had cordoned off the immediate surroundings of the airport to prevent any demonstration to welcome the former Ivorian prime minister. Only his wife and children would be allowed to welcome him at the airport. Djeny Kobina immediately explained that it was for security reasons that the candidate arrived earlier than planned. He said that rumors were circulating in the country on meetings in ministerial offices and at the airport. He said that these meetings were related to the welcoming ceremony to be organized in honor of Mr. Ouattara. To be authorized to stage the peaceful demonstration at the airport, the RDR leader sent a letter to the authorities and the answer was that Mr. Ouattara, being an international civil servant, should observe a reserved attitude and that he was not yet a candidate in the presidential election and that the electoral campaign had not begun yet. The demonstration was therefore banned and the authorities refused to send security forces to the airport as requested by Djeny Kobina. [passage omitted] "I understand your bitterness and frustration" Djeny Kobina told activists. But Alassane Ouattara is a man who respects the laws of the land and "he showed a high sense of responsibility." He asked RDR activists to show the same sense of responsibility. "Let them besiege the city with their tanks and red berets. Do not hold any grudges and watch for new instructions," the RDR secretary general concluded with determination.

Ghana

Official Concerned Over Expanding Weapons Trade

AB1208161795 Paris AFP in French
0921 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Accra, 11 Aug (AFP) — The proliferation of weapons in Ghana has, according to the authorities, increased to such an extent that the least local clash might today degenerate into a murderous and uncontrollable armed conflict.

In a statement to AFP, a senior national interior security official said he was all the more concerned because there are at least six regional hotbeds of tension in the country, caused by ethnic and religious rivalries, that ready to flare up.

In Accra, according to AFP research, it is possible to get an AK-47 assault gun for \$100 [U.S. dollars]. In Sunyani, 300 km away from Accra in the northwest — one of the regions considered as "sensitive" — an

automatic pistol goes for about \$80, while a grenade costs less than \$40. Not far from this town, clashes between orthodox and reformist Muslims resulted in two deaths and many wounded people in February and early August.

At Tamale, located 420 km away from Accra in the north — another high tension area — a Kalachnikov gun sells for \$120. In February 1994 and then one year later, this region was the scene of a war between rival ethnic communities which resulted in a total of 2,000 deaths.

The proliferation of war weapons in Ghana began in the "revolutionary" period that followed Flight Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings' coup d'etat of 31 December 1981. Renowned for being a "leftist" at that time, he was boycotted by the entire international community — except for two countries — Libya and Cuba, which supplied him with arms and ammunition in abundance to enable each citizen "to defend the revolution." In the late 1980's Rawlings consolidated his power and abandoned his leftist ideals. When he subsequently ordered the confiscation of the arms, he was forced to conclude that it was not possible.

Due to the economic difficulties prevailing at the time, the supply of weapons grew into an underground trade which has, since then, continued to be developed. The regional situation also has contributed to the trade. As a result of the various domestic conflicts that have broken out over the past five years in West Africa, insecurity has multiplied by 10 the public's concern for self-defense, and the various migrations by refugees have made borders porous. Because of the prevailing economic crisis, the need to survive has engendered all forms of corruption.

Ghana also responded significantly to UN requests for the deployment of Blue Helmets throughout the world. Once their missions were accomplished, most of those "peacekeeping soldiers" returned home with baggage and, mainly, arms. The authorities in Accra do not hide the fact that soldiers and policemen today constitute — along with foreign arms dealers — the backbone of the arms trafficking business.

Down the line they can count on the complicity of private dealers, who store the arms as deposits against debts, and on road transport owners, who easily agree "to add" arms to their loads. A driver has confessed to AFP that he recently transport 50 kilograms of ammunition for the insignificant sum of 10 cedis — less than \$10,000.

The arm traffickers do not fail to "support their business." Many young men, members of clandestine orga-

nizations, told AFP that they visit as "sales representatives" in troubled areas. According to them, prospective or declared enemies are easily convinced to buy, and some of them even levy a "war tax" within their communities to finance their arms supplies. The traffickers even provide "after-sale service;" training fighters in the handling of arms and in guerrilla warfare. Most of the time the instructors are retired soldiers or policemen.

Guinea

Political Parties Form New Centrist Alliance

AB1208180195 *Libreville Africa No. 1 in French*
1215 GMT 12 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Guinea, eight political parties close to President Lansana Conte have left the presidential group and formed an alliance called the Alliance of Democratic Forces [Alliance des Forces Democratique], a centrist organization. [passage omitted]

Liberia

NPFL's Taylor Takes Out Ad for Leadership Bid

AB1108215295 *Paris AFP in English*
1711 GMT 11 Aug 95

[Report by Ade Obisesan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, 11 Aug (AFP) — The leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL), Charles Taylor, on Friday [11 August] took out an ad in a Nigerian newspaper to imply that he wanted to be made the de facto leader of his war torn country.

The full-page ad, published by the Nigerian paper the DAILY TIMES, suggested that the chief executive of a proposed new Liberian executive should be the leader of the faction "which controls the largest territorial area" in Liberia.

That would imply Taylor himself becoming head of state, as his NPFL controls more territory than either of the other two warring groups.

An emergency summit of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is due to discuss the Liberian crisis in the Nigerian federal capital of Abuja on August 21 and 22.

Taylor headed an NPFL delegation which visited Nigeria late last month, holding talks with head of state General Sani Abacha, and other Nigerian officials.

Taylor, in the advertisement, also proposed that the first vice president of the Council should be the leader of the warring faction with the second largest territorial area

while the second vice president would be the leader of the faction that controls the third largest area.

He accused the present members of the executive council of making "arbitrary appointments" of cabinet and other public officials, having total disregard for the parties to the Cotonou peace agreement accord, and total lack of understanding and cooperation between and among council members.

Taylor described the present five-man council of state as "cumbersome, sluggish" and in "dire need of rearrangement".

He proposed the creation of a national army of 6,000 men, taken equally from all three factions, with care being taken to ensure that no one tribal group dominated the others.

This new force should also include para-military officers, such as medical personnel, communications specialists and others so as to "dilute the fighters and help reconcile ordinary citizens to the military," the ad stated.

'Many' Left Homeless After Coastal Storm

*AB1208173395 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 11 Aug 95*

[From the "Focus of Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Disaster struck a coastal area of the Liberian capital, Monrovia, last night. Heavy seas struck the coastline, which was already heavily eroded, and washed away a lot of houses. Many people were made homeless. Paul Cullen of the United Nations Development Program, UNDP, has been down to the area. Richard Leigh asked him what he had seen:

[Begin recording] [Cullen] We indeed observed that there had been massive erosion. We saw people actually carrying their belongings back, you know, away from the waterfront, and we observed, I would say, about 100-150 structures, some of which had fallen into the water, some of which were about to fall into the water, and some structures where people were, you know, very busily moving their belongings out of and back away from the water.

[Leigh] And how many people have been made homeless because of this?

[Cullen] We have no detailed information, but based on the number of structures, we are estimating that something like up to 6,000 people could be affected.

[Leigh] Have there been any casualties? Have there been any deaths?

[Cullen] Not that we know of, or no casualties that are directly attributable to the erosion.

[Leigh] And what is being done at the moment by the authorities and by nongovernmental organizations to try and house these people, and to try and get the situation back to normal?

[Cullen] All right, there are two initiatives: There are both the nongovernmental organizations.... [Cullen pauses] The UN agencies and the government agencies have gotten together today, and one group is looking at relief and resettlement, trying to resettle some of these people away from the waterfront, which, in itself, is a difficulty, because most of the people have a preference of staying on that peninsula. The other group is looking at long-term solutions to try and arrest the erosion.

[Leigh] And has this sort of event been expected?

[Cullen] Yes, it has been. According to the best of my information, it is related to some of the long-term erosion that has happened around the Free Port of Monrovia after that free port was built in the 1960's. There have been repeated warnings that something like this could happen, but obviously under the prevailing circumstances in Liberia, long-term infrastructural repairs or improvement projects are not really at the top of the agenda.

[Leigh] So, for a long time, this has been a disaster waiting to happen?

[Cullen] I believe you could put it like that, yes. [end recording]

Nigeria

Junta May Extend Deadline for Draft Constitution

*AB1408081595 Paris AFP in English
2138 GMT 13 Aug 95*

[From AFP overnight file]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Lagos, Aug 13 (AFP) — Nigeria's military government may extend a three-month deadline it has set for ratifying a draft constitution submitted to it in June, the justice minister said Sunday.

"There is a need for the government to extend the period within which to make its position known on the draft constitution", the minister, Michael Aghamuche, the official NAN news agency [sentence as received].

It was the first official hint that the government might extend the deadline it has set for itself to ratify the document.

The draft was prepared by a constituent assembly as part of the regime's pledge to restore civilian rule, although it has not set a date for stepping down.

The military ruler, General Sani Abacha, has promised that on October 1 he will announce the regime's plans for a transition to democracy in Africa's most populous country.

The draft constitution was submitted to Abacha on June 27 after a year of deliberations. Abacha seized power in November 1993.

Rights Group Protests Arrests of Ogoni Activists

AB1308172595 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1215 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] In Nigeria, there has recently been a spate of arrests of the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People [MOSOP] activists. The arrests continue within the Ogoni community, which is fighting for the better distribution of oil revenues. Tunde Fatunde reports:

[Begin Fatunde recording] According to eyewitnesses, security forces in Port Harcourt, the country's leading oil-producing city located more than 900 km from Lagos, have just arrested several MOSOP members. Those arrested include Beton Mite, brother of MOSOP's vice president, who is presently being held in preventive detention in a military barracks in Port Harcourt. Moreover, the police are feverishly looking for the younger brother of Ken Saro- Wiwa, MOSOP president, who was implicated in last year's murder of four Ogoni leaders in the Ogoni region.

Police sources say that the MOSOP activists are wanted for talking to members of a Commonwealth delegation -- which had arrived in Nigeria to inquire into the country's human rights record -- without authorization. Furthermore, the police have accused MOSOP of providing the international community with disturbing information on the Ogoni region's ecological deterioration, a deterioration caused by certain oil companies.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Community of Human Rights, a new alliance bringing together the six largest human rights organizations, has just made an urgent appeal to the United Nations to send human rights experts to Nigeria to examine the continuous human rights violations, which, it insists, could lead to a Rwandan-type civil war. This new group is also asking the United Nations to appoint a special rapporteur for human rights in Nigeria, where according to human rights spokesman Jose Ayala, more than 200 human rights activists are either being held, harassed, or are on the run. [end recording]

Namibian President Refuses To Meet Delegation

AB1108215095 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 11 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Nigeria seems to be losing all its friends. First, the United Kingdom suspended its arms trade with the Abuja military regime, then came the United States, whose biggest bank in Nigeria has now suspended all transactions with the country.

Today, the Namibian president refused to receive a Nigerian delegation which had gone to the country to brief the president on the Nigerian political situation and enlist Namibia's support for Nigeria's candidate running for the African Development Bank chairmanship. The reason is that Namibia does not take kindly to the fact that 43 suspects of the alleged March coup attempt were tried in secret and some of them will probably face the death penalty. This action shows that there is currently a great mobilization in favor of human rights enforcement in Nigeria. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Army Recaptures Casamance Rebel Town of Babonda

AB1308210095 Paris AFP in French
1753 GMT 13 Aug 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Dakar, 13 Aug (AFP) — The village of Babonda, considered a Casamance separatist stronghold, and the locale where 23 troops were killed on 25 July, was recaptured by the Senegalese Army following "violent fighting," it was learned in Dakar today from an authoritative source. Paratroopers recaptured the village, which is located at the border with Guinea-Bissau. According to some sources, more than 200 separatists from the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance [MFDC] had gathered there over the past few weeks. The Senegalese Army's attack, the same source reports, was preceded "by heavy shelling" from artillery brought in from Dakar, and backed by "Rallye-Guerrier" aircraft.

No report on the losses suffered by the separatists has been published. "The Army has inflicted heavy losses on the separatists," a military source reported, without elaborating.

On 7 August, the Army reported one death and five wounded soldiers within its ranks. According to an unofficial report obtained after the announcement of the losses suffered by the Army on Monday, 43 people — civilians, troops, and separatists — have been killed in Casamance since 20 June, the day Father Augustin Diamacoune, the MFDC secretary general, appealed for

a cease-fire. Father Diamancoune is still under house arrest in Ziguinchor, the regional capital of Casamance, after accusing France and Senegal of "concealing" the four French tourists reported missing in the region for more than four months.

According to informed sources, the Senegalese Army stormed the Babonda zone, southeastern Ziguinchor, with the aim of cutting off the separatists from the routes they use to withdraw toward Guinea-Bissau, where they return once their attacks are carried out. Some 25,000 Casamancese, mostly Diolas and Mandingos, have taken

refuge over the past few years in camps set up in Guinea-Bissau.

Following the bloody clash on 25 July, many Dakar newspapers accused the military command in the South Zone — Casamance — of "blunder" and even of a "rout." They demanded disciplinary measures against the commander responsible for the operation, who is under close arrest in Dakar as part of an investigation launched by the Defense Staff over the death of the 23 Senegalese soldiers.

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